

The Attorney-General moved to take up the Pilot Bill for consideration. Carried. Bill passed to engrossment, and ordered to a third reading.

At 10.10 p. m. the House adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday.

NINETEENTH DAY.
SATURDAY, August 24th, 1884.

House met at 10 a. m.
Minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of last night, and that the Attorney-General and his deputy distribute the amount to the needy.

Attorney-General Neumann objected to the resolution so far as he was concerned, and suggested that Governor Dominis be substituted for himself.

Mr. Cecil Brown opposed the proposition as establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. Rowell moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Dominis objected to his appointment on the committee, as he would have to be subjected to the appeals of about 100 Chinese.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The bill relative to the commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights was read a third time and passed.

The bill to regulate proceedings in bankruptcy was read a third time and passed.

The bill proposing to exempt parents, under certain conditions, from the payment of school tuition fees, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Gibson acknowledged the receipt of an invitation to the Kingdom to be represented at the meeting of the French International Union, for the protection of the industrial rights of the people, and said there was no necessity for a representation from this island. Accepted.

The bill to grant Wilson and associates the franchise for a steam railway from Honolulu to Waikiki and Pearl River was read a third time and passed.

On its third reading the bill proposing and providing for the purchase of private lands within the boundaries of the leper settlement tract, on the Island of Molokai, was passed.

At 12.20 the House took a recess till 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

On re-assembling at 1.30 p. m. the opium bill was taken up for consideration, when a number of the members left the hall, and being minus a quorum, a motion to adjourn until 10 a. m. on Monday was put and carried.

NINETEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, August 19, 1884.

The House met at 10.30 a. m.
After the reading of the minutes, the bill fixing the rates and fees for tuition was read a third time and passed.

The Opium Bill was then taken up section by section and discussed.

Mr. Kaulukou stated that if he was correctly informed there were six places on Hotel street, where opium was sold, seven on Nuuanu street, three on King street, and twelve foreigners along Fort street, and the foreigners were engaged in its importation. No doubt some members would vote for the indefinite postponement of the bill, but to do so was simply to assist these dealers in opium.

Although some may object to this bill he proposed to give this privilege to Chung Lung. A dollar stamp was to be placed on every tin, and a duty of 12½ cents an ounce. If he imported 30,000 tins, that would represent \$15,000; that added to \$25,000 license would make a revenue of \$40,000, and a tax on each tin would bring the revenue up to \$45,000. As it is now \$160,000 revenue goes into the pockets of private persons, and it is only reasonable to suppose that all this might be made Government revenue, provided the license be granted.

Mr. Dole moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The President stated there was already a motion before the House to indefinitely postpone section one.

Mr. Dole said that being the case he supported it. There had been another bill before the House and only six members of the Legislature had supported it. Their Excellencies the Attorney-General and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had opposed that bill, the one on the grounds that it was not right to kill off the Chinese wholesale, and the other that the manufacture of opium might interfere with our relations with the United States. This bill was like its predecessor, only infinitely worse. He understood that Chung Lung had boasted on the streets that he controlled this Legislature, and could carry this bill through. Was it possible that large sums of money were being spent here? He believed that it was. They might howl till doomsday, and no one would believe otherwise. The man who supports this bill was an enemy to the Hawaiian race and the whole population. The act of legalizing opium made it respectable, took away all restrictions, and encouraged everyone to drift into its use. The honorable member knew of many who in past years had been slaves to opium. This bill was in the interest of one man, Chung Lung. Section 6 puts into this man's hands the right to appoint Custom House officers to

prevent smuggling. What was that except giving him the right to introduce smuggling? Through such men he could get the opium in for nothing if he chose. He could import 10,000 or 15,000 tins through the Custom House to show he was carrying out the law, and 30,000 tins without paying a cent. By section seven, Chung Lung went into partnership with the Government in the matter of fines. The whole thing was a fraud and a job. The poor Hawaiian, pursued with liquor and leprosy, is now assailed with opium. What chance was there for him? The time would come when a ure Hawaiian would be a scarcity and a curiosity.

Mr. Dole spoke with great earnestness and volubility.

Mr. Kaunamano said that opium would not affect the Hawaiian race. It was the Chinese who used it. It was easy to picture a scene of desolation when none existed. Opium could not hurt the Hawaiians. They were dying out now. The Opium Bill before the House was in the interests of the King and the country—brought in a big revenue, and would stop smuggling. If Mr. Dole had introduced this bill he would be as strongly in favor of it as he is now against it. The Chinese are a populous race, constantly increasing, and they have used it for years.

Mr. Bishop said the license was certainly not intended to be confined to Chung Lung, and he would like to know why his name was in the bill at all. The bill did not authorize its exportation, nor did it forbid it. Years ago when opium was licensed people did not care whether the Chinese used it or not; but they found the natives were acquiring the habit. At the time the natives get into the habit of using it, there were not half as many Chinese in the country as now. It did not seem possible to anyone acquainted with the habits of the natives that if opium were licensed they would not use it more and more. Now it is kept out of sight, and restricted by law. Young people and school children use it, first from curiosity, and afterwards from necessity. If they wanted to sell the morals of the people for a certain sum of money, let them do it.

Mr. Cecil Brown said enough had been said about opium. Now let them confine themselves to the bill. The bill did not say how long the law was to remain in force—one, five, or ten years. It gave the privilege to Chung Lung as long as the bill remained in force, provided \$25,000 was paid yearly for the license. The cry of everyone who had spoken in favor of the bill seemed to be that it would be a source of revenue. If a license were granted at all, let it be done at public auction. Some of the sections of the bill were good. He could not understand where all the opium expected to be imported was going to unless the Chinamen smoked it all. If they were to have opium, the dollar stamp and the 12½ cents duty was a good feature. But when they had an opium law before, natives were using it by the hundreds; now they were few and far between. Therefore he favored the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Aholo said they had the evils of opium before their eyes now, and it was prohibited. If it was licensed not much more would come in. There was plenty of opium here now. It is being constantly smuggled. He did not approve of opium; but if they could not stop it, why should not the Government make something out of it instead of the importers? Therefore he favored the licensing of it, and bringing it in through the Custom House. He understood, the license would have to be sold in accordance with the regulations of the Privy Council. The law would regulate opium just as it did liquor.

Mr. Kaulukou did not understand that giving a license to Chung Lung would stop smuggling. Those who were introducing it now could undersell Chung Lung because they would not have a \$25,000 license to pay.

At noon a recess was taken until 1.30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Dole.

AFTERNOON.

On re-assembling, the Ayes and Noes were taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone the first section of the Opium Bill. The ayes and noes were taken on motion, as follows:

Ayes: Gibson, Gulick, Neumann, Bishop, Cleghorn, Wilder, Isenberg, Dowsett, J. Mott Smith, Widemann, Martin, Cecil Brown, Kalua, Kanealii, W. O. Smith, Kaula, Kaulane, Pilipo, Godfrey Brown, Dole, Rowell. Ayes, 21.

Noes: Bush, Kaulukou, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Aholo, Kamakele, Gardner, Nahinu, Palohau, Kupieha, Nakaleke. Noes, 16.

The Minister of the Interior moved that the bills comprising the \$23,441.92 Palace account be returned to the Minister of the Interior by the Secretary. Also, a certain lot of correspondence relating to Portuguese immigration. Carried.

Mr. Godfrey Brown moved that the Coronation bills be also returned to the Minister of the Interior. Carried.

APPROPRIATION BILL—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
CONTINUED CONTINUED.

Commencing at the item Custom-house boat, the items passed as in the second reading of the bill, with the following exceptions:

Mr. Godfrey Brown moved to increase the

item of pay of Tax Appeal Boards to \$1200. Carried.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kalua moved to strike out the item of salary of the Deputy Attorney-General. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved a reconsideration. Carried.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved to increase the salary of the Sheriff of Hawaii to \$6000. Lost.

On arriving at the Police items, Mr. Keau moved that the salary of Captain Tell be increased to \$150 a month. Motion lost, and item passed at \$100.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to insert additional to Captains \$100 per month each. Motion lost, and items passed as in the bill.

Salary of Deputy Sheriff at Koolauloa was raised to \$40 per month.

New item: Salary of police officer at Honolulu, \$15 per month.

Mr. Gardner moved to increase the number of officers at Hana from three to six. Lost.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to reduce salary of Deputy Sheriff of Makawao to \$100 a month. He stated that the member for Waialuku, Mr. W. O. Smith, had stated that when voting salaries, they should not consider the person, but vote for the office. In this matter he (Mr. Smith) was not consistent, inasmuch as when this item was passed on the second reading, he extolled the person holding the office, and advocated an increased salary. He, Mr. Kaulukou, was in favor of lowering the white man's salary.

Mr. Kamakele moved to increase the number of policemen at Makawao from seven to eight. Lost.

Mr. Dole moved to increase the salary of Deputy Sheriff of Kauai from \$90 to \$100. Lost.

Mr. Palohau moved to increase salary of Deputy Sheriff at Lihue to \$70. Lost.

Mr. Keau moved that an item be inserted for a messenger for the Attorney-General at \$1200. He asked that the Attorney-General give his views.

Mr. Neumann thought the incidentals should be increased by \$4000. He offered this as an amendment to the separate item of \$1200 for his office messenger. At the same time he was entirely indifferent. He left it to the sense of the House. Some of the members seemed to think he wanted the money for himself.

The motion was lost.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

For improvements of the Female Seminary at Poahau, \$2500, was proposed and carried. It was moved to insert \$7000 for aid to the Iolani College.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs moved that \$5000 be inserted. He had conversed with the Bishop. St. Louis College had \$10,000. Carried.

When the item regarding the \$2500 came up for Dr. Hillebrand's book, Mr. Cecil Brown moved it be struck out.

Mr. Gibson thought it deserving of favorable consideration of the House, and made a long speech regarding the value of Dr. Hillebrand's discoveries and researches into the plants of Hawaii. He thought the M.S.S. should be purchased. Many of the plants were disappearing. It was of value to the world to know all about the flora of the Hawaiian Islands. He trusted the item of \$2500 might be passed.

Mr. Widemann said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had told the Hawaiians that he would not be surprised if the native members did not vote for the publication of the book, unless it was published in the native language, and yet he urged them to pass the resolution. He had two decoy ducks before him, and he did not know which to pat. He would vote for Fornal's book, but against Hillebrand's. Fornal was poor, and Hillebrand was rich, and had done this for his amusement. They had run up an immense Appropriation Bill.

Dr. Mott Smith and Mr. Gibson replied briefly. The Minister thought in striking out so small a matter their intelligence would not be commended by thinking people. The motion to strike out the appropriation was carried by 20 to 9.

Mr. Bishop called attention to the omission of two items—one a scholarship of \$720 at Oahu College, and one for printing a Hawaiian Dictionary. The motion to insert them in the bill was carried.

When the question of \$10,000 for the water supply of Kalawao came up, Mr. Widemann said there was no need of it. It might be well enough to bring water down there, but there was no necessity for the appropriation now.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs did not think that the supply of water was all that was desirable, but there was an excellent supply at Kalapapa. The supply was very moderate through a small pipe. It should be from a better source, through a larger pipe. It has been estimated that it could be made for \$2,000. The sum of \$10,000 would be required for a really liberal supply of water.

After discussion the motion to insert \$10,000 was carried.

Mr. Kaulukou introduced a motion to insert \$10,000 for a hospital for children of leprosy parents. Its advantages were spoken of at length.

Mr. Bishop thought hospitals should all be in the leper settlement, at least for the next two years. Too much money had been

spent at the Kakaako hospital. He thought also that it ought to have been so built that the lepers could not shake hands with their friends, exchanging pipes and kissing. The people ought to be encouraged to be afraid of leprosy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that in the general talk about leprosy he might state that eight Sisters of Charity were expected. He hardly knew how to speak of these noble ladies. These excellent women preserved such order, such cleanliness at Kakaako, and were so admirable in their devotion to their duty that it would only be a year or two before their work showed its excellent effects. Mr. Gibson concluded with a thrilling eulogy of the good Sisters.

A motion to spend \$500 for a bridge in the leper settlement was carried.

Minister Gulick asked permission to bring in two miscellaneous items. The first was repairs and completion of the Palace, \$8,932.03. The items forming this total were actual bills for faithfully completed work, most of it done before his incumbency as Minister of the Interior. The Government having derived the benefit from this work, he hoped a sufficient amount would be appropriated to pay these bills.

Mr. W. O. Smith asked if they were included in the \$23,400.

Minister Gulick said they were.

Mr. Smith said they had all been reported on.

Mr. Gibson explained that these particular bills had not been contracted by the authority of any department, yet he believed they were necessary. They were carpenter, furnishing and plumbing bills. It was all for work put into the Palace, which was a public building, and he hoped these tradesmen would be paid.

A member asked for the ruling of the Chair.

The President ruled that these bills could not be re-considered except by suspension of the rules or an unanimous vote of the Assembly.

Mr. Kalua said this was merely a subterfuge to bring in these old items again. He thought the House had better go on with the next session of the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that the rules be suspended that the matter should be referred to the Finance Committee, and that they decide what bills should be paid.

Mr. Smith wanted to understand the matter. If the items were household bills the Assembly had nothing to do with them. If expenses could be incurred without the knowledge of the Ministers, he might well ask where this was going to end.

The previous question was then put and carried. The motion for suspension of the rules was then put and lost.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Appropriation bill were then passed. In consequence of re-engrossment and several additions of totals not having been made where charges had occurred, the bill could not be passed as a whole, and on motion of Mr. Widemann the House adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday.

ANOTHER BRITISH OPINION OF GORDON.

From *St. James Gazette* we take the following as an additional proof, if indeed such were needed, that we were correct from the start in everything we uttered about Chinese Gordon:

"By degrees, a more accurate conception of Gordon's character is spreading throughout the country; and for many good reasons it is well that it should be so. A great and a good man he is, as they are most ready to testify who, knowing him well, are most capable of judging. The ex-Khedive Ismail, himself one of the cleverest of human creatures, is by no means inclined to underrate his own gifts; and he once said that his ideal of a man was Chinese Gordon: 'When he comes into the room I feel that I am in the presence of my superior.' This feeling Gen. Gordon seems to inspire in nearly every one who approaches him; and within the last three months we have witnessed the growth of an almost superstitious reverence for him and confidence in him all through the country. But though Gordon is as much a man apart as Mahommed himself was, probably, he also is but mortal. There are situations in which it is possible to expect too much from him; situations, too, in which the particular defects of his character may come into play, as well as its more noble and commanding qualities. It is as well, therefore, that his fellow-countrymen should learn that he is not without weakness, and should get an inkling of what those weaknesses are. They are not of the kind we call unworthy—far from it; but neither are they inconsiderable and of no account in a man who has to do with the ordinary affairs of the world. In such affairs, steadiness of judgment; a cool appreciation of facts, and patience with them; distrust of impulse, whether in matters of opinion or of action—these things are as often

much needed as the higher qualities of genius and the very loftiest morality. Little by little, the public has come to know that Gordon is not always to be depended on for the exercise of the more sober and humdrum but necessary qualities of a man of affairs; that he sometimes makes acknowledged mistakes of a radical order—as, apparently, in Zobeir's case; and even that what is most noble in him can lead him astray. And since no man is less likely to be offended at the suspicion that he is not always unerring, we count it a gain that his fellow-countrymen are beginning to see more clearly that impossibilities and infallibilities are not to be expected even of Chinese Gordon. It is a gain, because there is all the more likelihood that justice will be done to other men, and to the facts of the situation, which is yet more important.

A recent telegram from Khartoum leads us to these remarks, affording as it does a glimpse into Gordon's mind which, though it reveals nothing new, is yet very striking and very opportune. Here we have the General reviewing the whole series of recent events in the Sudan, in the confident belief that he sees the hand of God working to a particular end in every seeming disaster as well as every apparent success. "I recognize," he says, "in all this business a regular concatenation of events, many links of which brought misfortune; but, as a whole, the course of events tends toward a good end, and it persuades me that God's ways are not man's ways. I will give you the links as they come in the chain." And then he goes on to show by 1, 2, 3, etc., how, if there had been no Egyptians at Tokar and Monierief had not been killed, Baker would never have been sent to Trinkitat: how, if he (Gordon) had gone to Suakim, Baker would not have been attacked—and then his forces would not have been massacred—and then the British would not have interfered. It was Baker's defeat and the treachery of the two pashas at Khartoum that brought the rebel troops to Halfayeh; which providentially led to the sortie from Khartoum; which in its fortunate defeat revealed the treachery of the pashas, which revelation prevented greater evils. But for this defeat and this treachery, Her Majesty's Government might have considered Gordon's task hopeless; and "might have declined, after General Graham's victory, any further operations against the rebels." As affairs were ordered by the divine hand, "the rebel advance (against Khartoum) and our defeat happened just at the right time to retain Her Majesty's troops. Had these two events happened in two months' time, a British advance would have been much hampered by the hot weather.

Now it is obvious that an envoy who allows him to interpret the will of God so confidently and precisely may sometimes find himself in violent antagonism with his employers; and the more likely is this to happen if his employers are such worldlings as Ministers are made of. Even if there happens to be amongst them one who, while he is an old-stager in affairs, flatters himself that he also is pretty well versed in the designs of Providence, we do not know that matters are mended much. In point of fact, the chief significance of this telegram, from the practical point of view, lies in this: we see that Mr. Gladstone and General Gordon take entirely opposite views of the will of Heaven as to British operations in the Sudan. We see that Gordon had completely satisfied himself that the whole sequence of events from Monierief's murder to the sortie from Khartoum, with all their apparent blunders, horrors, and misfortunes, were so ordered as to lead irresistibly to the immediate relief of Khartoum by a British force marching from Suakim. But there is to be no such advance. Graham's force has gone back; and now General Gordon has these alternatives before him: he must not only suffer a bitter disappointment on being "abandoned," but must either revise his whole conception of the divine purpose, or conclude that the British Government are blindly thwarting that purpose, with the certainty of punishment for so doing. Now, from all that is known of him, it is just as likely that he will be thrown back upon the latter as upon the former alternative; and therefore there is no saying what he may do now that he has become aware that the Government has no idea of marching a force to Khartoum till the cooler months of autumn have returned, no matter what may happen meanwhile. This we may find later on to be no unimportant matter. In the interim, we advise the British public not to judge of what Gordon may or may not do as if he were under the restraints of an ordinary official person. He has his own standards of duty, and his own interpretations of it.